



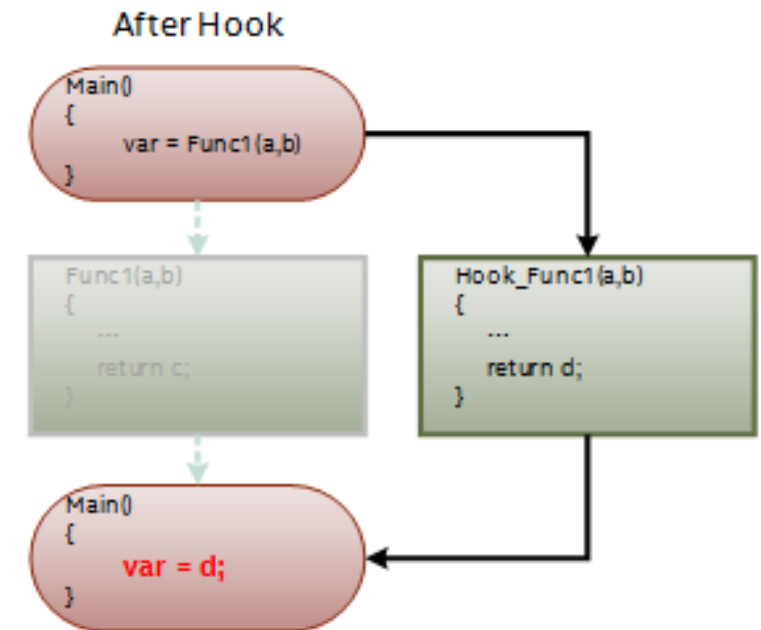
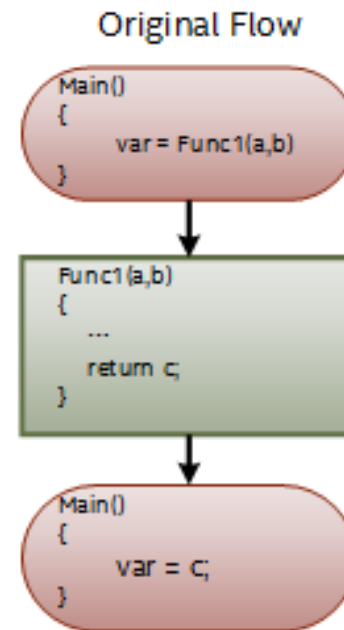
JIT Hooking

Hooking Just-in-Time
compiler of .NET Applications

Reversing

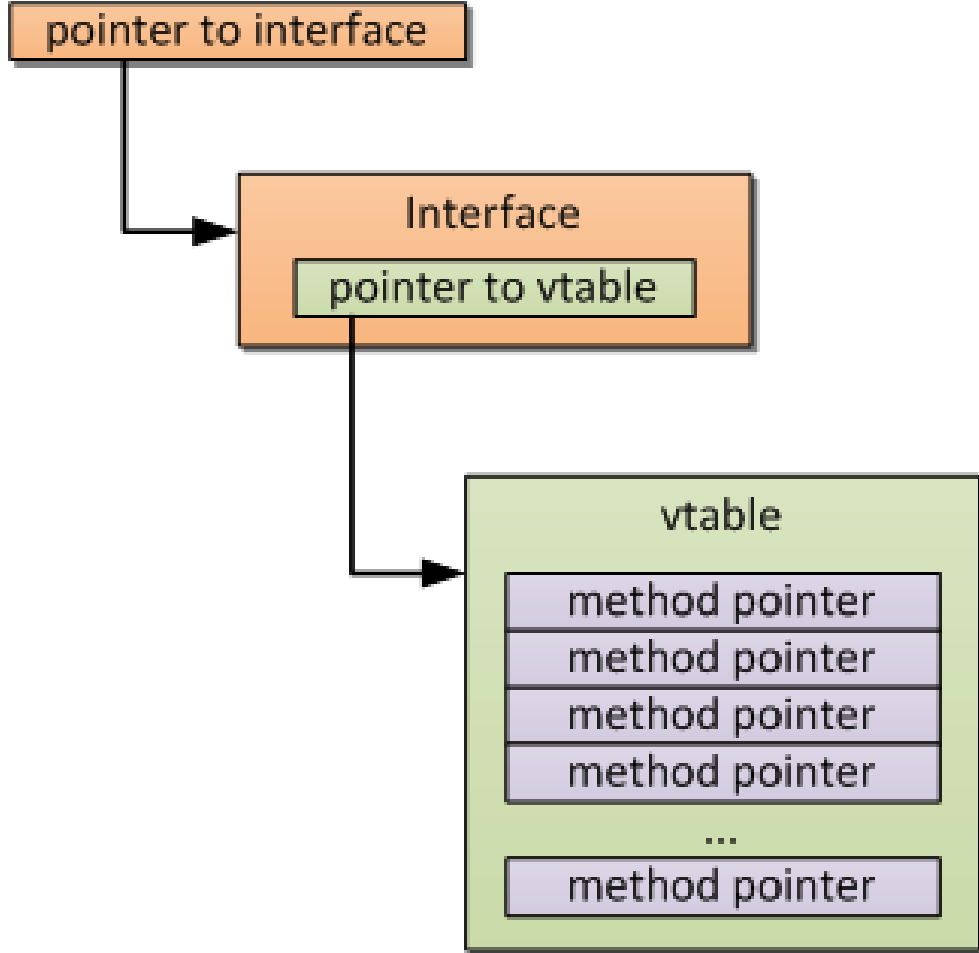
O que é *hooking*?

- Técnica utilizada para modificar o comportamento de programas ou sistema operativo
 - Modificação em *runtime*
 - Conceito comum em *game hacking*, em particular no desenvolvimento de *cheats/hacks*
- Intercepta chamadas a funções, mensagens ou eventos entre componentes
 - E.g. Frida



Técnicas de hooking

- VMT hooking
 - Substituir pointers na Virtual Method Table
- Inline/splice hooking
 - Overwrite primeiros X bytes com instr. JMP
 - Trampoline



```
#include <iostream>
```

```
class B
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    virtual void bar();
```

```
    virtual void qux();
```

```
};
```

```
void B::bar()
```

```
{
```

```
    std::cout << "This is B's implementation of bar" << std::endl;
```

```
}
```

```
void B::qux()
```

```
{
```

```
    std::cout << "This is B's implementation of qux" << std::endl;
```

```
}
```

```
class C : public B
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    void bar() override;
```

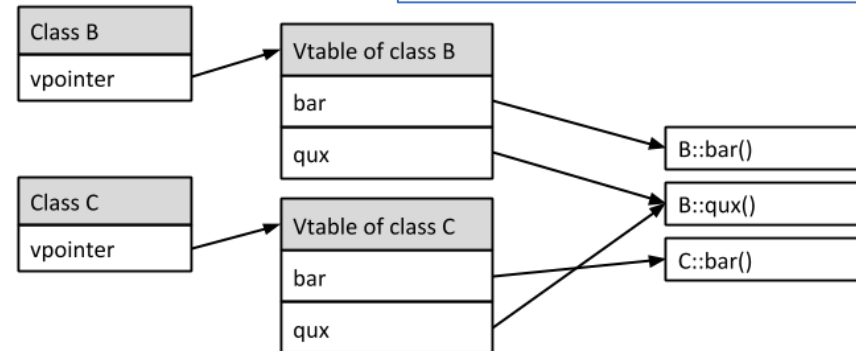
```
};
```

```
void C::bar()
```

```
{
```

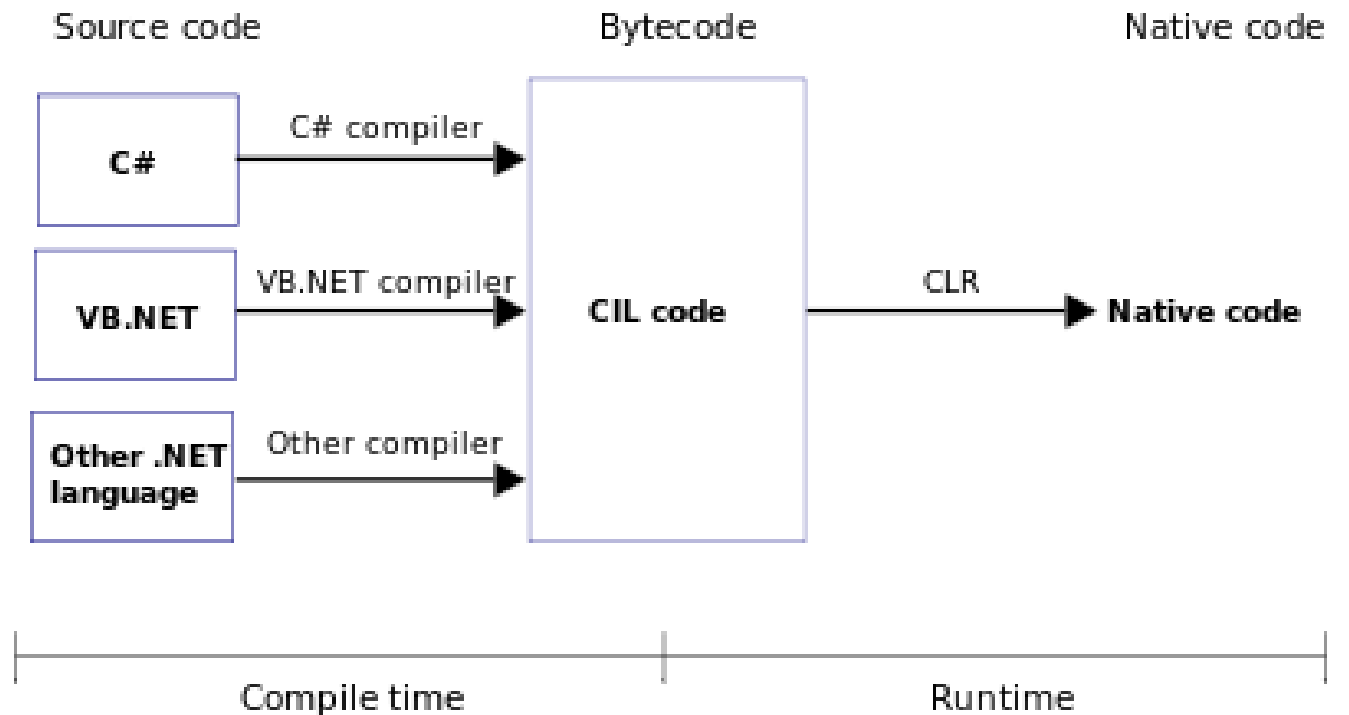
```
    std::cout << "This is C's implementation of bar" << std::endl;
```

```
}
```

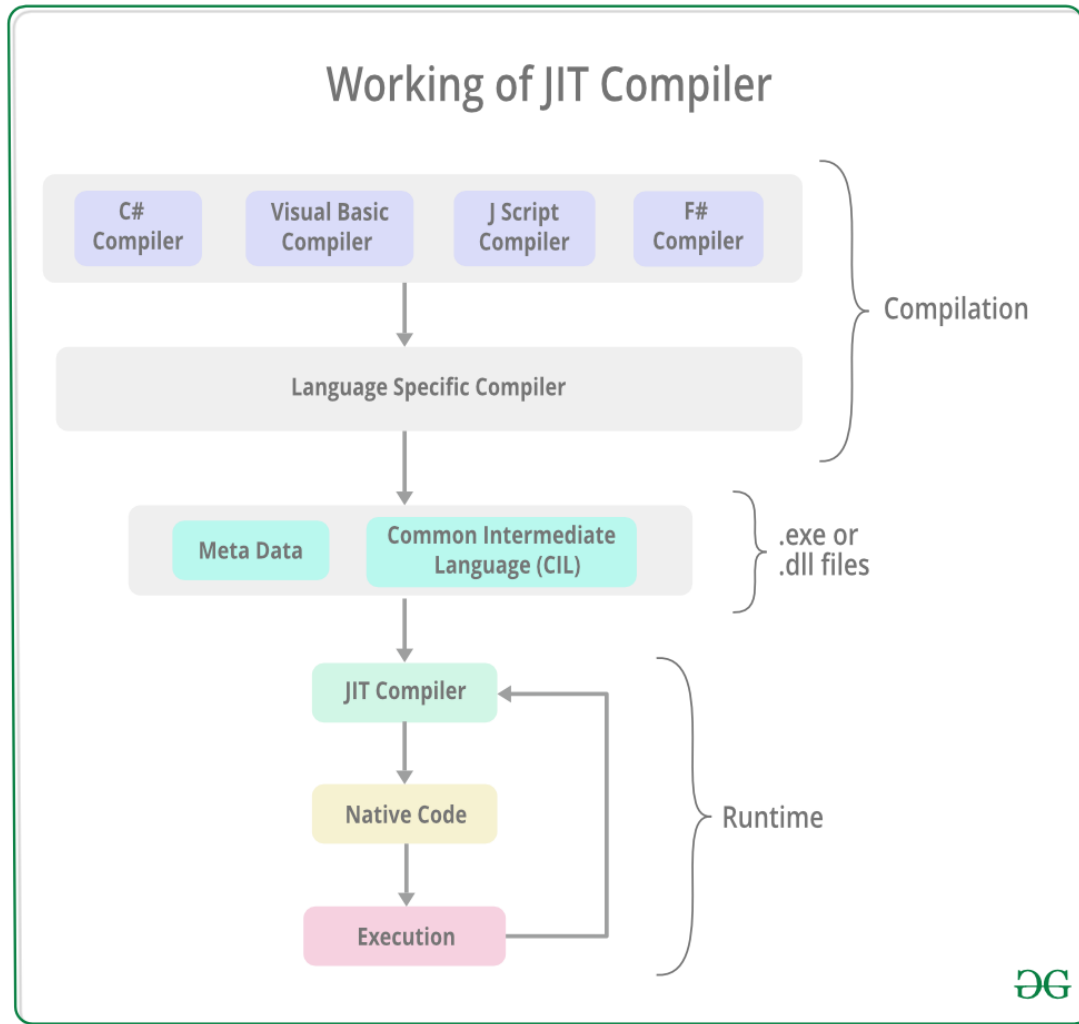


O que é *Just-in-Time*?

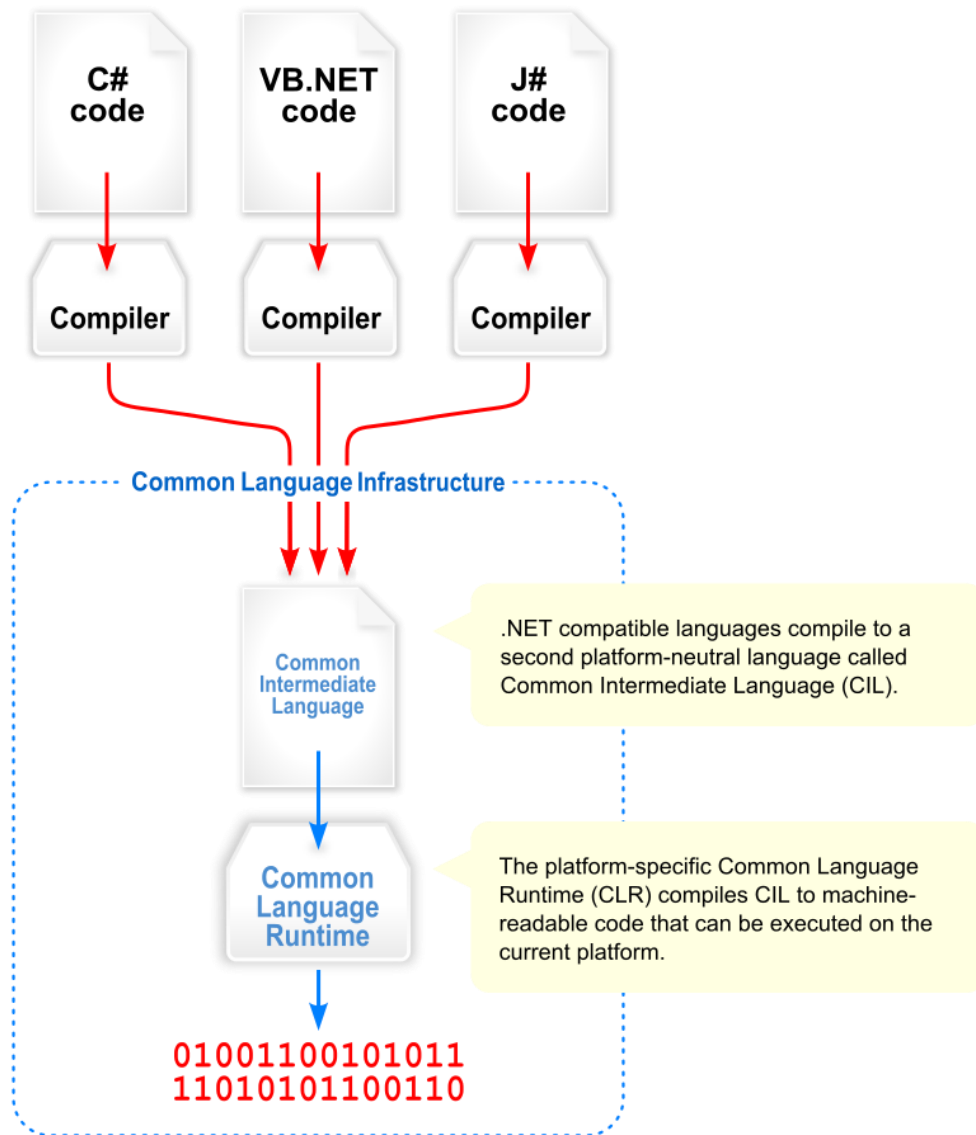
- Método de compilação
- Realiza a compilação durante execução do programa
 - *byte code (IR) → native code*
- *Dynamic Translation*



O que é *Just-in-Time*?



- The JIT compiler reads the bytecodes in many sections (or in full, rarely) and compiles them dynamically into machine code so the program can run faster.*



O que é *Just-in-Time*?

- *The JIT compiler reads the bytecodes in many sections (or in full, rarely) and compiles them dynamically into machine code so the program can run faster.*

Common Language Infrastructure (CLI)

- Especificação/Standard originalmente desenvolvido pela Microsoft
 - ISO/IEC 23271 e ECMA 335
- Descreve código executável e um ambiente *runtime* que permite a utilização de várias linguagens de programação em diferentes plataformas
 - *Platform agnostic*
- Portabilidade, multi-plataforma

Common Language Infrastructure (CLI)

Implementações:

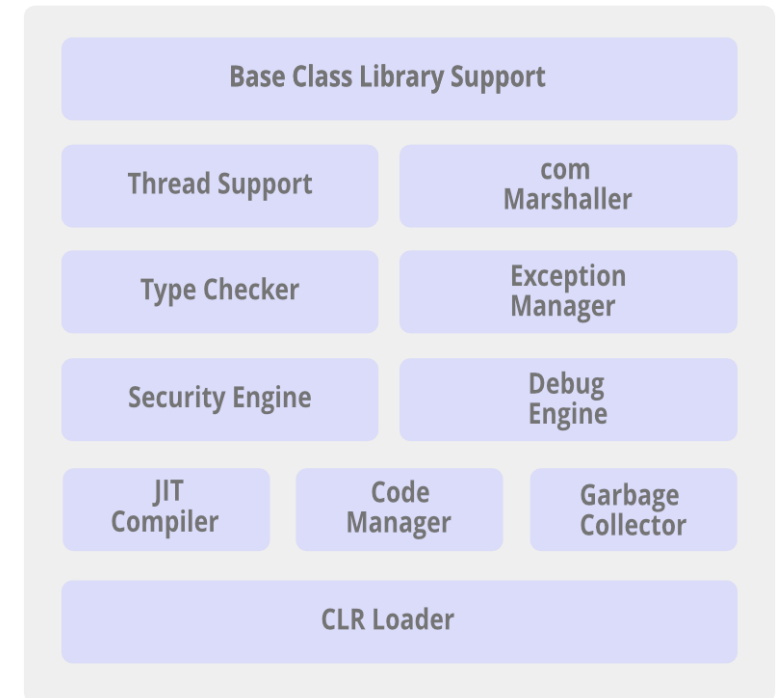
- .NET Framework (Commercial, superseded by .NET in 2020, “.NET 5”)
- .NET (Open-source multi-platform, sucessor of .NET Framework)
 - .NET Core
(<https://github.com/dotnet/runtime/>)
- Mono (Alternative implementation)

Linguagens:

- C#
- Visual Basic (VB.NET)
- C++/CLI

Common Language Runtime (CLR)

Architecture of Common Language Runtime



Hooking .NET JIT Compiler

Aplicação .NET

- Módulos **Clrjit.dll** ou **Mscorjit.dll**

Clrjit.dll / Mscorjit.dll

- Neste módulo, existe uma função **getJit()** que retorna um pointer para uma interface **ICorJitCompiler**
- Responsável pela tradução
 - *byte code* → *native code*

TLDR;

- `ICorJitCompiler* getJit();`
- `ICorJitCompiler::compileMethod(...);`

Source “corjit.h”

```
// https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dotnet/runtime/main/src/coreclr/inc/corjit.h
class ICorJitCompiler;
class ICorJitInfo;

extern "C" ICorJitCompiler* getJit();

class ICorJitCompiler
{
public:
    // compileMethod is the main routine to ask the JIT Compiler to create native code for a method (...)
    virtual CorJitResult compileMethod (
        ICorJitInfo          *comp,          /* IN */
        struct CORINFO_METHOD_INFO *info,      /* IN */
        unsigned /* code:CorJitFlag */ flags, /* IN */
        uint8_t               **nativeEntry,   /* OUT */
        uint32_t               *nativeSizeOfCode /* OUT */
    ) = 0;
};
```

Objetivo

- Aplicação .NET (e.g. C#) cujos métodos vão ser inspecionados & modificados durante execução
- Programa C++/CLI que carrega a aplicação .NET e realiza o *hook* ao JIT:
 - Carrega a aplicação .NET (*Class Library* aka DLL)
 - Realiza o *hook* alterando o *pointer* de `compileMethod()` na VTable para outra função
 - Através da nova função, interceta e modifica código intermédio (IL) antes de ser *JITted*

Ideia de implementação (C++/CLI)

```
GetModuleHandle("Clrjit.dll")
```

```
GetProcAddress("getJit")
```

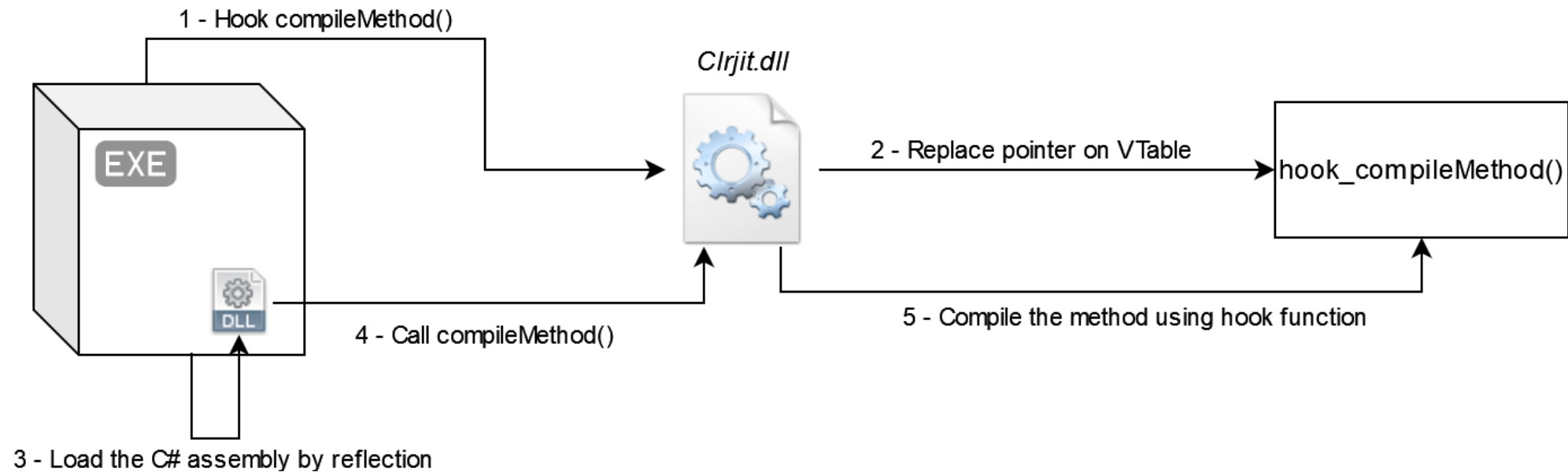
```
pVTable = getJit()
```

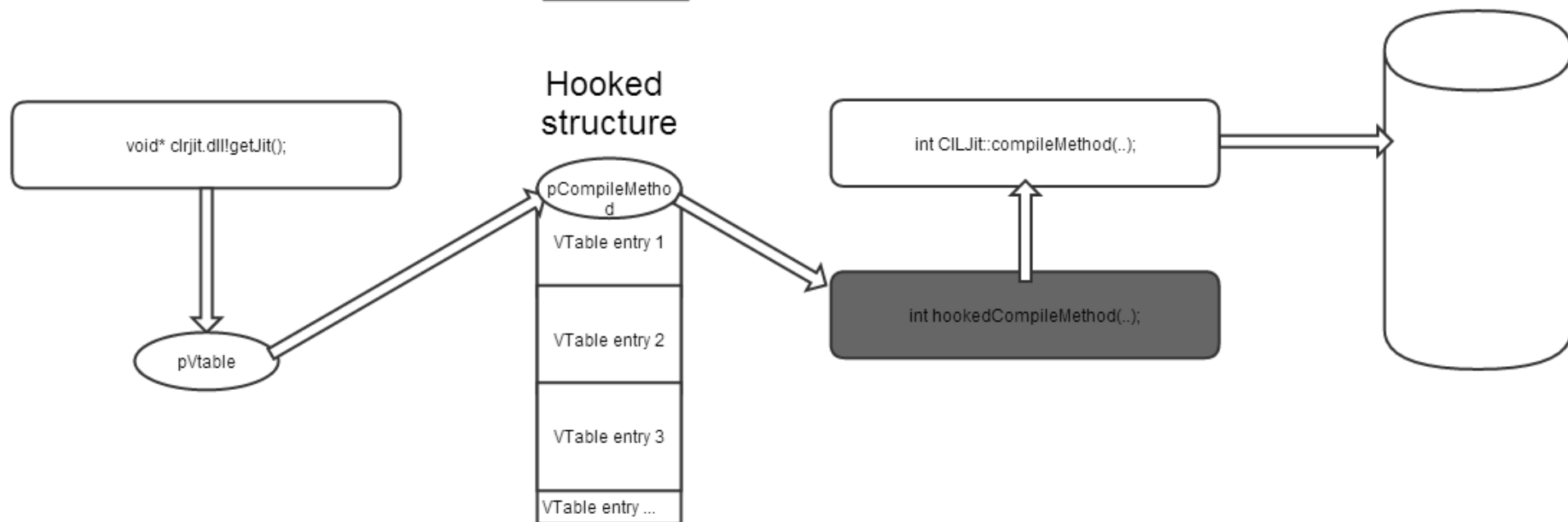
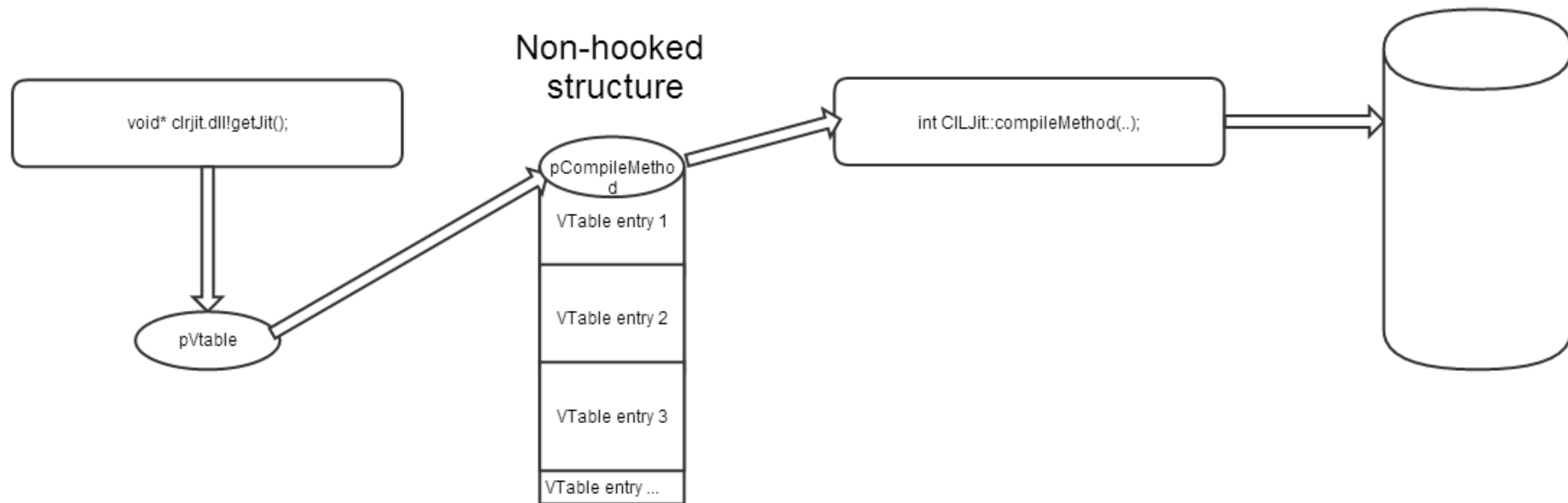
```
pCompileMethod = VTable[0] // Armazena o método original
```

```
VTable[0] = pHookCompileMethod // Substitui o pointer para a hook function
```

PS: É usado o índice "0" porque a primeira entrada na VTable é o *pointer* para **compileMethod()**

Ideia de implementação

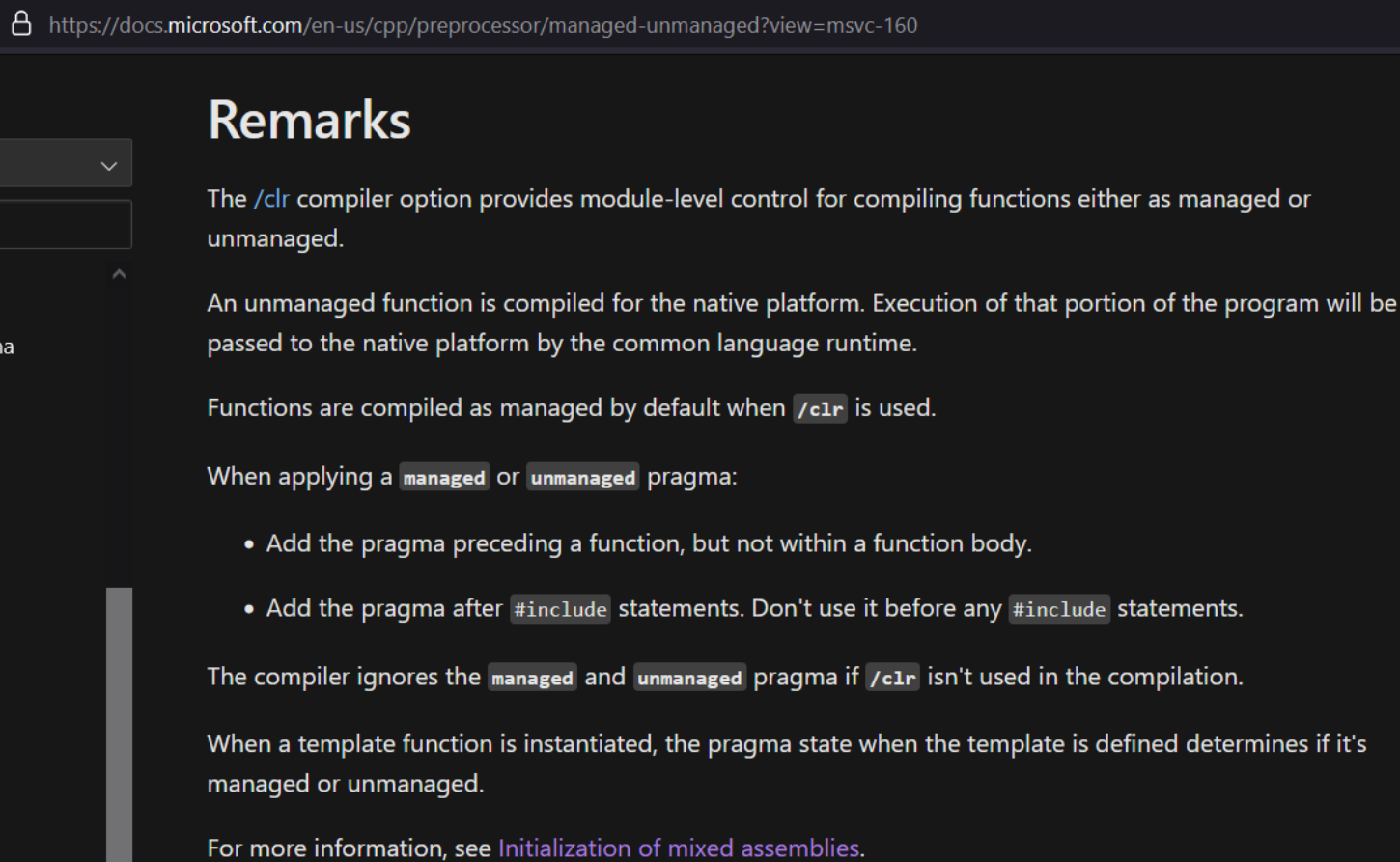




Demo

RTFM!

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/preprocessor/managed-unmanaged?view=msvc-160>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/preprocessor/managed-unmanaged?view=msvc-160`. The page title is "Remarks". The content explains the `/clr` compiler option, which provides module-level control for compiling functions as managed or unmanaged. It states that unmanaged functions are compiled for the native platform and passed to the common language runtime. Functions are compiled as managed by default when `/clr` is used. It then lists two rules for applying the `managed` or `unmanaged` pragma: 1. Add the pragma preceding a function, but not within a function body. 2. Add the pragma after `#include` statements. Don't use it before any `#include` statements. It also notes that the compiler ignores these pragmas if `/clr` isn't used. Finally, it mentions that when a template function is instantiated, the pragma state when the template is defined determines if it's managed or unmanaged. A link to "Initialization of mixed assemblies" is provided for more information.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/preprocessor/managed-unmanaged?view=msvc-160>

Remarks

The `/clr` compiler option provides module-level control for compiling functions either as managed or unmanaged.

An unmanaged function is compiled for the native platform. Execution of that portion of the program will be passed to the native platform by the common language runtime.

Functions are compiled as managed by default when `/clr` is used.

When applying a `managed` or `unmanaged` pragma:

- Add the pragma preceding a function, but not within a function body.
- Add the pragma after `#include` statements. Don't use it before any `#include` statements.

The compiler ignores the `managed` and `unmanaged` pragma if `/clr` isn't used in the compilation.

When a template function is instantiated, the pragma state when the template is defined determines if it's managed or unmanaged.

For more information, see [Initialization of mixed assemblies](#).

RTFM!

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/preprocessor/managed-unmanaged?view=msvc-160>

Example

C++

```
// pragma_directives_managed_unmanaged.cpp
// compile with: /clr
#include <stdio.h>

// func1 is managed
void func1() {
    System::Console::WriteLine("In managed function.");
}

// #pragma unmanaged
// push managed state on to stack and set unmanaged state
#pragma managed(push, off)

// func2 is unmanaged
void func2() {
    printf("In unmanaged function.\n");
}

// #pragma managed
#pragma managed(pop)

// main is managed
int main() {
    func1();
    func2();
}
```

Demo

Modificar o *target method*

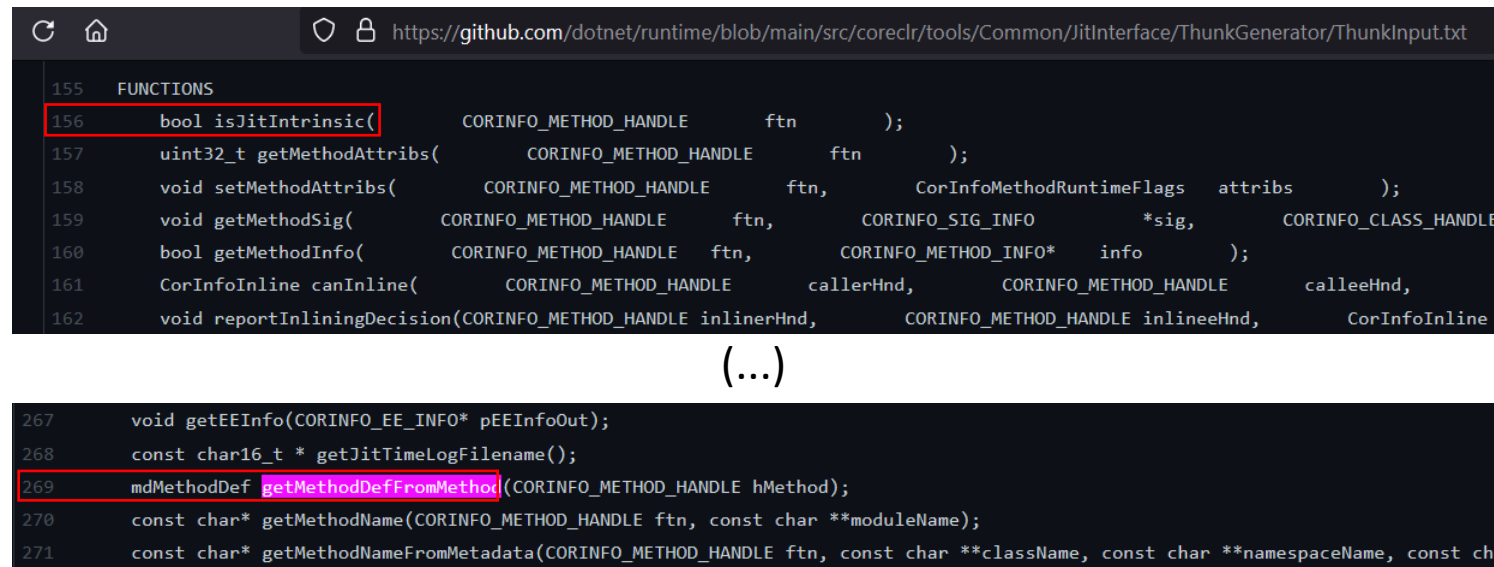
- Para modificar o código de um método em particular, é necessário reconhecê-lo antes de ser *JITted* (ou seja, antes de entrar no processo de compilação)
- De acordo com a especificação *Common Intermediate Language* (CIL), os items dos metadados são referenciados através de um **token** de 4 bytes.
 - Exemplo de um token que identifica um método: **0x06000002**
- `ICorJitInfo::getMethodDefFromMethod()`
 - Obter o *pointer* do método através de `VTable` à semelhança do anterior

Reconhecer o *target method* (*Metadata Token*)

- Formas de obter o offset do método **getMethodDefFromMethod()** em **ICorStaticInfo**:
 1. Através do ficheiro gerado **ThunkInput.txt**
 2. Analisar **PDB** (Clrjit.pdb), pode ser obtido através do repo Microsoft Public Symbol Server

Obter offset via *ThunkInput.txt*

- <https://github.com/dotnet/runtime/blob/main/src/coreclr/tools/Common/JitInterface/ThunkGenerator/ThunkInput.txt>



```
155  FUNCTIONS
156  bool isJitIntrinsic(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE ftn);
157  uint32_t getMethodAttribs(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE ftn);
158  void setMethodAttribs(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE ftn, CorInfoMethodRuntimeFlags attribs);
159  void getMethodSig(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE ftn, CORINFO_SIG_INFO *sig, CORINFO_CLASS_HANDLE);
160  bool getMethodInfo(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE ftn, CORINFO_METHOD_INFO* info);
161  CorInfoInline canInline(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE callerHnd, CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE calleeHnd,
162  void reportInliningDecision(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE inlinerHnd, CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE inlineeHnd, CorInfoInline

(...)

267  void getEEInfo(CORINFO_EE_INFO* pEEInfoOut);
268  const char16_t * getJitTimeLogFilename();
269  mdMethodDef getMethodDefFromMethod(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE hMethod);
270  const char* getMethodName(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE ftn, const char **moduleName);
271  const char* getMethodNameFromMetadata(CORINFO_METHOD_HANDLE ftn, const char **className, const char **namespaceName, const ch
```

Offset `getMethodDefFromMethod()` = $269 - 156 = \underline{113}$

Demo

Use cases

- Debugging
- Obfuscation
 - E.g. ConfuserEx, ByteGuard
 - Outros projetos: Jitex, SJITHook, JITM, etc.
- Malware
- Anti Reverse Engineering/Difficult Malware Analysis
- 4 Fun

Challenge – Internal CTFd

- FlagGenerator (Reverse, 200pts)
- → FlagGeneratorV2 (Reverse, 420pts)
- Sugestão de Tools:
 - dnSpy, ILSpy, IDA Pro, Ghidra, ILDASM
 - Detect-It-Easy, CFF Explorer, etc...
 - <https://sharplab.io/>



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 - (Propz 0x4d5a from ALLES!)
- <https://blog.matthewskelton.net/2012/01/29/advanced-call-processing-in-the-clr/>
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